miration. Their spirit was never broken; they lack no gail to make oppression bitter.

But each defeated effort to right themselves was made an excuse for the infliction of new outrages. Whole districts were depopulated by the process which they called a clearance—that is, the destruction of all habitations and the expulsion of all occupants, accompanied by circumstances of the direct crucity. No chance was lost to hanc or imprison a patriot. The higher he stood for talents and integrity the surer he was to be claimed by the scaffeld or the dungeon. The yoke was tightened on all who were allowed to live and go at large. It was a mortal offence to meet and petition for the redress of grievances. Political opinions adverse to the Government were sure to call down its wrath and malice. Even the fidelity of the people to their religious convictions—the highest virtue that can adorn any human character—was imputed to them as a crime, and punished as harbaronsly that it cannot be thought of without detestation and herror.

A HEAVY DEBT OWED TO THE IRISH.

Moreover, we owe them a heavy debt, which we cannot repudiate without dishoner. ide on every battlefield of the Revolution, and after inside on every battledeld of the Revolution, and after independence they assisted to frame our institutions. At
least five times since then their exiles, settled among us
have aided to save our liberty from destruction.
They helped in 1800 to rescue as from
like cluiches of federalism, which was tearing out
the virsis of our Government. Supported by them, we
went through the blood and fire of 1812. They shood by
Jackson in his desperate combat with a monster menopoly. At a later day and in another crisis, uniting
with the honest Germans and the decent part of our nalive cliizens, they gave us strength enough to repel the
foulest assault that ruffianism and appoortsy ever made
inpoly. At a later day and its another in the fact of the Union when assared that its object was
simply to maintain the supremacy of the laws; and they
had no share in that perjurens treachery which subverted the Government instead of defending it. They
were faithful to the Constitution when it had only seven
friends in the Senate, and its avowed eremies were two
no one in the lower House of Congress; when the President was impeached for a feeble effort to support it, and
the Supreme Court itself dedged and faitered and hesistated to decide that a free citizen could not be arrested
without a warrant, or be hung without a trial. I socak
of them as a body, and of their general behavior. Denbiless, there are many individual exceptions of which I
know nothing. But fifty yours ago and upward John
Randolph said this: "I have seen a whate crow,
and heard of black swans, but an Irish opponent of
American liberty I never either saw or heard of."

But what can we do for them I How can we help them
in this feerful strait! We have no right to come between
England and her subjects by any kind of force or viothere is feerful strait! We have no right to come between
England and her subjects by any kind of force or viothere is any open remained by the law of both countries and by treaty stipulations. But you have ways
well anderstood of dependence they assisted to frame our institutions. At st five times since then their exiles, settled among us THE LAND LEAGUE SPREADING PANIC.

The association was perfectly lawful. No criminal de sign was ever imputed to it. Active assistance they suld not render to their adversaries, but passing obe Nevertheless, it appead pame among landlords, middle men and oalliffs. They could not drive laborers to the field under the lash of an overseer, and they could not proceed their reals by setions at law, for the tenant had a defence which no honest court ceuld overrule. It is large majority of cases the contracts between the familioris and tenants were not free nor fair, but forced by the dread of eviction. Gladistone, the Prime Minister, thinself, declared that "eviction was the same as a sentence of death"; and certainly a bargain extorted by the terror of death earnies with it no legal or moral follows:

It is no be not supported and sustained by strength outside of her own. But if we, the American people, shall perform our duties fairly well, and if our footenment shall not attempt to shirk out of its public responsibilities, the hope is a reasonable one that some of as now here may live to see Ireland "redeemed, regenerated and described."

It seems to me that the friends of Ireland, at home as well as here, have very intenant ideas or the ultimate plurpose they are seeking to attain. Of course, they all desire to save their country. But what is saivation if the world estruction if she be not supported and sustained by strength ourside of her own. But if we, the American people, shall perform our duties fairly well, and if our foovernment shall not attempt to shirk out of its public responsibilities, the hope is a reasonable one that some of as now here may live to see Ireland "redeemed, regenerated and described."

It seems to me that the friends of Ireland, at home as well as here, have very intenante ideas or the ultimate with its animal of the said of the country. But what is saivation if the said of the country is a supported and sustained by the crows the said of the country is a country of the country is a country of the co dience to the law they would yield when they must

The landlords were in evil plight. They had thought the law was made only for thom, and they were discoucerted when they found it invoked against them. The contest deepened as it grew more intense. Some of the landlords took new views of their dury: the League pressed its appeal to the heart and conscience of the British Nation, and so a great revolution took place in public opinion. A new Farkament was elected, which included among its members the boldest and most cloquent leaders of the League; and a new Ministry cause in solemnily piedged that trehand should have justice without sale, demial or delay.

1 The Parliament assembled, and it soon became evident that the Ministry, instead of facing the great question of the day like men, were anxious only to shuffle out of their promises. Pushed by the Irish representatives, they threw themselves into the arms of the Tories and the two parties exerted their joint ingenuity to contrive home excessible way of not doing it. They utterly failed. The Land act of 1880 was a mere abortion. No attempt was made to sustain it. In less than a year it ceased to live and was buried out of sight.

8 Something had to be furnished in place of it. In spile of all warming, and against the steady protest of the closest was the contributed on the last was inhearted and The landlords were in evil plight. They had thought

live and was buried out of sight.

Something had to be furnished in place of it. In spile of all warning, and against the sleady protest of the wisest mee, the Land act of 1881 was emborated and brougst forth. Again all hopes were disappeinted; the new act exasperated everybody and made the antagonism between the parties more deadly than ever. For this there were good and sufficient reasons.

The principal (at least the most taking) feature of that enactions was the privilege it gave to an Irish tenant of cting his landlord before a judge or commission, and getting an abatement of the accrued rent, if the tribunal in its captree or its mercy should choose to pronounce it exorbitant. Landlords cried out upon this as an arbitrary interference with their vested rights, and tenants eaw that it cut them off from showing that the claims were illegal. Both were right, for in every case where a reduction took place somebody must suffer; the landlord, if his contract was valid; the tenant, fift was vold. Besides, it created a power sure to be abused. The rights of the parties were not to be measured by any legal standard, and the unlimited discretion of the court was not to be controlled by a jury. Thus, matters affecting the most vital interests of every surfor were to be determined without the judgment of his peers and with no regard for the law of the land.

THE LAND ACT INAD QUATE. THE LAND ACT INAD QUATE.

These are not the worst objections to the thing; it is wholly inadequate to the needs of the people. It does not sensibly or permanently lighten their burdens; it gives them no security against future wrongs; it concedes to them no natural right; it totally ignores the beneficent

them no natural right; it totally ignores the beneficent principle of local self-government, while it guards the power of the alien rule, with "love strong as death, and jealonsy as cruel as the grave."
The stinistry knew very well that this was no remedy for the chronic disease that was aking the life out of Treland. Doubtless, they thought it might serve as a palitative, or at least stop the screams of the patient for a time. But it failed to do even that, it was a quack plaster, which covered scarcely a perceptible part of the

Schools irritation.

The leaders of the people besought them not to swallow this stone, which they were effered in place of the bread they had asked for. They exhorted them to maintain their attitude of peasive obscilence, and keep up the Peaceful strike until its object should be at least in some measure accomplished, which meant: "Without legal compulsion pay no rents, and do no work for these tyrante so long as they refuse to take their feet from off

annuswerable wisdom and truth of this advice To the unanswerable wisdom and truth of this advice the Government had nothing to oppose except butle force. The League was called a conspiracy; its petition for justice was declared to be a revolt; its meetings were dispersed; the members of Parilament who had claimed fulliment of the Ministerial promises were arrested; 500 leading men, distinguished as advocates of justice to fremand, and guiltiess as the child unborn of any other offence, were kidnapped, dragged from their homes, and thrust into prison.

For a long time. Except these

Land Act of 1881 was not that kind of justice Ireland needed or had a right to expect. I say that is a great truth, and when you suspect a man of believing it you suspect only that he is virtuous and wise. When the Government arrests a man on that kind of suspicion and retuses him a trial, its officers give him the strongest confitted to of good character they can make, and they confess themselves guilty of simple kidnapping.

JUDGE WESTBROOK'S REPLY.

HIS CONDUCT IN THE MANHATTAN SUITS.

IN A LETTER TO THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE GIVES A HISTORY OF THE LITIGATION, AND DEFENDS HIS ACTION THROUGHOUT—WHY HE HAS

CRIMES THAT STRIKE HEAVEN IN THE FACE. Mr. Forster and others engaged in committing these outrages utter a sheeking absurdity when they say that They commit crimes that strike heaven in the face and pretend to be doing it for the sake of the law that they violate. They break the faith that holds the moral world together, destroy all security for personal rights, catablish a reign of terror; and they call that social order! Is not this a contradiction in terms and a mere

justify their hi looss crime, but only prove that a limited point of the Lords and Commons are among their accomplices.

If Herod of Judea had got an order from the Sanheurian or some other legislative council directing him to kill every chud in Bethiehem whom he or his deputies suspected of being less than two years old, would that have sanctified the "sianghter of the innocents" In point of fact, he had the legislative approval, for he was himself the law-making power, as well as the executive. So was Charles IX., when he put the lives of Colgny and his friends at the mercy of the Guises. Louis XIV. could gratify the spies and duups about his court by sending innocent men to rot in his bastiles, and say: "This is law; the State does it; I am he State." The Roman Senate did actually concur with Nero in the decree which let loose the Pretorian Guards upon all who were suspected of believing in the Gospei; but that takes nothing from the historical infamy of the imperator, though it does add much to the bad reputation of the conscript fathers.

In a court appointed, paid and owned by the British Government, and sitting in Ireland, this Coercion act, which the Ministry got a facile Parliament to pass, will probably be allowed to have some tecanical effect, but in the eye of reason and justice it is no extenuation at all of their gross miscondact.

INTERNATIONAL ARPECTS OF THE CASE.

Thus far I have spoken of the case as it stands between the British Government and its Irish subjects. Upon

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE.

Thus far I have spoken of the case as it stands between the British Government and its Irish subjects. Upon this we can only assist with our voices in making up the judgment of the world. But recent events have given us a more particular interest in the subjec. matter. American citizens have been being any assist with care of the subject, and as to the personality of the receiver-ship, Mr. Bacon, for the New-York Elevated, said he would be satisfied with either of the four individuals. Mr. Sylvester H. Kneeland warmly pressed Mr. John F. Dillon, and no other name than one of the four was menjudgment of the world. But recent events have given us a more particular interest in the subject matter. American citizens have been kidnapped as basely as the Irish pairotat. What will we do about that 7 I know not. Our own history has not always been a proud one; our diplomatic record is not free from oblanders; and the argumentum ad hominem, while it proves nothing, may emourruss discussion. But if we submit to this bisuit we must acknowledge that England is the master of Ireland and Ameria both. If, on the other hand, we call that lawless power to a proper reckoning, she will see the necessity hot only of discharging the American prisoners, but of making half and ample reparation lest a worse traing come upon her. The release of the Irish will necessarily follow, for England cannot afford to annit that she has yielded to lear what see deales to justice. This will advance the interests of freedom more than anything that has happened since Wellington and Peel

What is to be the final outcome of the struggle! It needs no prophet to foresee that Ireland is doomed to total destruction if she be not supported and sustained by strength outside of her own. But if we, the American

purpose they are secking to attain. Of course, they all desire to save taser country. But what is saivation of in what form, or by what means is it expected to come? How would they go about to restrain misrale, protect life, secure theory and prevent abor from being robbed of the bread it carns? I those are questions upon which there is a painful diversity of opinion; and, if I am not mistaken, a vagueness of thought, which greatly weakens the movement.

I will not presume to advise them, but it is manifest that they should demand nothing extravagant or nurcasonable; nothing which it is impossible to get; nothing unjust, communistic or agrarin; nothing, which could affect nourrously the rights of property nothing, in short, except what ought to be yielded. What, then, should they specify as their defined object? Not independence. That is impossible; you might as well reach for the moon and hope to pull it down. Those two Islands will never be politically separated, and it is not by any means certain that they ought to be. But local self-government is another using. It is the interest of England, as well as her duty, to grant that. If the Irish people were in full possession of the right to administer their own domestic allairs, they could perform their duties to the empire a thousand times better than now. They would be the pride and the strength of England, not what they are—the weakness, the misfortune and the same. When we consider now easily, theapily and safely this unspeakable benefit might be bestowed, it is literally amazing to see it withheld. It is but creeting one of more political corporations, which you may can states or territories or provinces, to make, administer and execute laws upon subjects which concern nobody but themselves, and with such limitations upon the power as may seem necessary to prevent its possible abuse. If this, coupled with a satisfactory alpus men or land tenures would not start. Ireland on a career of peace and prosperity, then all history is false, all experience denasive,

done in that direction.

It is a mere truism to say that the land belongs to the owners. The title is in the landlords, and cannot be questioned with any decent show of truin. To take it from them and give it to one tenants would be maked robfrom them and give it of the consideration that the tenants need it and the landfords can live without it. The eighth commandment is addressed alike to the poer and the rich.

· NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 18.-All the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron are under orders to rendez-vous at Hampton Roads on the 1st of May next, as on that day Rear Admiral Wyman will be relieved from the command of that station by Kear Admiral Cooper.

command of that station by Rear Admiral Cooper.

Rear Admiral Nieholson, commanding the European
Station, reports to the Navy Deparament under date of
Messina, Italy, Marca 30.

Commander White, commanding the United States
steamship Kearsarge, reports, under date of April 5, his
agrival at 8t. Thomas, W. 1.

Persons desiring to send mail matter to the United
States steamship Kodgers should address it in care of the
Alaska Commercial Company, No. 310 Sanaom-st., San
Francisco Cal. Such mail matter must reaca San Francisco before May 1.

PROPOSED DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, April 18.-An organization was formed here yesterday, with Edward F. Noyes, ex-Minis

BEEN SILENT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 18.-Ex-Senator Hamilton Harris appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon, and stated that he appeared in behalf of Judge Westbrook. He had a letter, written by Judge Westbrook, which he said he would read or file with the committee, as it saw fit. The chairman of the committee stated that he could read it or leave it with the committee. Mr. Harris then read the communication to the committee and retired. Later, the committee held an executive session, at which it was decided that the full committee would hold the investigation. The first neeting will be held on Friday morning next. The inquiry will be begun in this city, and the first witness to be heard will be Judge Westbrook himself. The committee will intrust the inquiry to to a subcommittee when the examination of documents only is required. The investigation, it is expected, will occupy the attention of the committee every Friday, Saturday and Monday until the end of the session. Judge Westbrook's letter is substantially as follows:

While the resolution directing your com-mittee to inquire into his official action in the above matter was pending before the body of which you are members, Judge Westbrook remained silent, because he that no wish of his should be considered. As the Assembly has, however, directed an investigation, and as in its conduct it is vital to know precisely the action taken by him in the proceedings to which it refers, and on what it was taken, he submits to your committee the following statement :

on what it was taken, he submits to your committee the following statement:

First—The Attorney-General moved at a Special Term, held at Kingston July 13, 1881, for the appointment of a receiver or receivers of the Manhattan Railway Company, pendente life, in an action brought by him to dissolve the corporation for insolvency. On the return day (July 13) not only the Manhattan Railway Company appeared by counsel, J. J. McCooke, Ira Shafer and Aaron J. Vanderpoel, but also the two corporations which owned the ron a which the Manhattan operated under leases, to wit: The New-York Elevated Railway Company, the owner of the Taird and Ninth-ave, lines, and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, the owner of the Second and Sixth-ave, lines, and also various stockholders of the different roads. The New-York Elevated appeared by Mr. Bacon, of Field, Dorshehmer, Bacon & Deyo, the Metropolitan by Mr. Sylvester H. Kneeland, some stockholders by Mr. W. H. McDongail, and others by Mr. Melvin Eggleston. Mr. Hamilton Ward, the Attorney-General, stated his motion and the contents of his papers.

Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, of counsel for the Manhattan Company, then said that the counsel for the defemint had concluded not to oppose the appointment of temporary receivers, though they should contest the action to dissolve the corporation, and he would ask the Court to appoint as the receiver either John F. Dillon, Sidney Dillon, Thomas T. Eckert, or Amos Lawrence Hopkins.

thosed.

The Attorney-General said that he was glad to know that his application was not to be opposed, and whilst he was willing to say that he would probably take one of the persons named, he would not do so without inquiry. The selection of the receiver and the settlement of the order were then postponed to 12 o'clock m. of the next day at the offlice of Alexander & Green, in the Equitable Building, New-York, Judge Westbrook, at the carnest request of all parties and counsel, consenting to meet them there.

At the meeting the next day (July 14) all the counsel and parties who had been at Kingston were present, tog-ther with many other persons, meluding several reporters of messpapers. Attorney-General Ward stated that he had been unable to make the necessary inquiries, and as he was unprepared to mame a receiver, he asked that the matter stand over to the next day, at the same place and hour. The adjournment was agreed to by every person, and Judge Westbrook was induced to remain over by the urgent solicitation of every person interested, including the counsel.

On July 15, parties, counsel and Judge again met; Mr. Ward, Attorney-General, stated that he had made the necessary inquiries, and was prepared to make a recommendation as to the personality of the receivership. He further said that the law authorized the appointment of more than one receiver, and as the trust was an important one, involving difficult questions of law and difficult ton the control of the personality of the receivership.

Second .- The next step in the history of the litigation was the procurement of an order to show cause by Field Dorsheimer, Bacon & Deyo, in behalf of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, addressed to the Manha tan Company and its receivers, why its roads and property should not be surrendered and restored to it, because, as the petitioner alleged, the lease thereof was forfeited by the insolvency of the Manhattan Company and its passing into the lands of receivers. Ine order to show cause was granted on the 25d day of July, and, at the carnest request of counsel, and solety for their accommodation, was made returnable at the General Term, room in the Court House in the City of New-York.

On the return day of the order, the New-York Elevated Company appeared by Messrs, David Dudley Field, Governor Dorehelmer and Mr. Bacon, the Manhattan Company got the office of Alexander & Green, the Metropolitan Company by Messrs, Soron & Stone and Sylvester H. Kneeland by Ira Shafer, and the receivers by Messrs. Vanderpoel and Swayne. The Manhattan Company and the receivers usked for a postponement of the motion, as they had not had time to prepare, to which all assented except the pointioner, when by its counsel urged an immediate hearing, David Dudley Field stating that he wisned to go to Europe. The motion was adjourned, however, to the chambers of Jindge Westbrook in Kingston, on the 11th day of August. On the 11th day of Orsheimer, Mr. Bacon and Frank R. Lawrence; the Attorney-General by his deputy, Charles J. Everett; the receivers by Aaron J. Vanderpoel; the Manhattan Company by Julian T. Davies and William C. Gmilver; the Metropolitan by Messrs. Soren & Stone, and sir, Kneeland by Ira Shafer. On motion of Mr. Everett, who stated that the Attorney-General was absent from siekness, seconded by all the parties acquired was answered to the Judge's rooms in Kingston, on the 14th day of september and William C. Gmilver; the metropolitan by Messrs. On motion of the property was most fully argued by Messrs. Consider, Dorsheimer, Bacon and Lawrence, who apposed to the property was most fully argued by disastence of the property was most fully argued by tan Company and its receivers, why its roads and prop erty should not be surrendered and restored to it, is

the quarter rent due to it from the Manhattan Company on July 1, 1881, was toen in arrears minety days, which non-payment, it was alleged, by the express terms of the lease, worked a forfeiture thereof, and gave a right of resurry. Twis order was allowed as a supplement to the meton acready heard, and was to be decided with it after argument.

THE MOTION DENIED.

Several days were fixed for its hearing at Kingston one of which was October 15. On the Monday previous (October 10), Judge Westbrook began the Schoharie County Circuit and Oyer and Terminer. Fearing in middle of the the week that he would not be at home on the day appointed for the argument, he wrote to connsel in the City of New-York respecting them to postpone the argument on the supplemental petition to October 22, the following Saturday. On his return to Kingston he found a supplemental petition to October 22, the following Saturday. On his return to Kingston he found a supplemental petition at the supplement of the would not have anything further to do with the matter until the adjourned day, but on October 18 a young man from the office of Field, Dorshenner, Bacon & Deyo presented to Judge Westbrook all the papers, both on the motion argued and the supplemental motion, with a stipulation, signed by the actorneys, decarring that "the consent, dated October 12, 1881, adjourning the argument of the motion pending on behalf of her New-York Levated Bailroad Company herein to the 22d day of October, 1881, be vacated and annuled," and further providing "that the said motion be submitted to the fion. I. R. Westbrook on the 17th day of October, 1881, at Kingston, on written breis, and oral argument is hereby waived." As Jindge, Westbrook thought he motion should immediately be disposed of he at once proceeded to examine the papers, and by the following Thursday (October 20, 1881) being two days and a haif from the submission of the case, he had his opinion completed denying the same.

Having completed the opinion, the next step was to apprise the partes. He could have field the papers with an indorsement denying the motion; he might have written counsel the result; he could have had the opinion copied and sent to the papers, or he could do wint he did do—proceed to New York, summon the parties and connecting the connection and the reasons therefor as emisoded in the opinion. With a view to determine the course to be pursued, he resolved to go to New York that (Taursday) hight, and consult with General swayne, a son of Judge bwayne, late of the Courtes as conting o County Circuit and Oyer and Terminer. Fearing in middle of the the week that he would not be at

offence, were kidnapped, dragged from their homes, and thrust into prison.

For a long time Europe has seen no tyrainly so atrocious as this. Within half a century Russian despotism has not practised that kira of cruelty, even in Poinad, on a scare so rigantic. The Turk has been on his good behavior ever since the Greek revolation. It is more than all the rest. It is a mixture of feath at a size of the filled with the victims of personal and point leads pute. The English Government is more despoted than all the rest. It is a mixture of feath abrable of Training and Oriental duplicity, harder to bear than mediaval lyrainity. The hand of Gladstone is heavier on the heart of Irrainal than the sword of Henry II.

Do not lorget that these sufferers are men of upright, honorable and pure lives; they suffer because of their good character. No man liable to be condemned according to the law is ever amittee against new. The worst runers are content with the regular machinery of justice when they desire to suppress actual crime, it is only a sgainst the innocent that they chiploy the agency of the bravo and tac kith of the suppress and to such a sum of the production of dramas. At simplification of dramas and contracter. No man liable to be condemned according to the feet when they desire to suppress actual crime, the production of dramas and such that they chiploy the gency of the bravo and tac kith of the gency of the bravo and tac kith of the gency of the bravo and tac kith of the gency of the bravo and tac kith of the such as the contract of the

counsel together the next day (Friday, October 21) in a large room in the Western Union building, where a meeting had once before been held, which will be presently mentioned, at 12 octock m., and read to them the opluion. This determination was carried out. Counsel and parties all assembled the next day—thirty or more present—and Jadge Westbrook read his opinion in full to them, when there assembled, thus giving to one and all, at the same moment, the carliest and first information of his decision.

To that opinion reference is now made. It deals with every question presented, and whilst denying the motion to surrender the property, it does so without prejudice to the right of the Nex-York idevated to bring an action to recover the property, leave to do which was granted. The principal ground on which the motion was denied was that all the capital stock of the Manhattan Company—\$13,000,000—had been transferred to the New-York Elevated and the Manhattan Companies for rayment of the leases, that an action was pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District or New-York, brought by John C. Watson, a stockholder of the Manhattan Company, in behalf of himself and other stockholders similarly situated, to recover the value of that stock and that in advance of the trial and decision of that cause, the Court should not surrender the property, as a trial of the action might show that the Manhattan Company was not a debtor to, but a creditor to the New-York Elevated. The opinion which Judge Westbrook read was the draft, and he, therefore, brought it home, had it printed and sent copies to all the New-York papers the next day, and it was also in a few keys, published in pamphlet form and quite widely circulated.

THE QUESTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES. Third-After the argument upon the application of the New-York Company to surrender its property to it, and prior to the presentation of its supplemental petition as ereinbefore stated. Judge Westbrook went to the City of New-York at the request of the receivers to consult with

hereinbefore stated. Judge Westbrook went to the City of New-York at the request of the receivers to consult with them in regard to the propriety of issuing receivers' certificates for the purpose of horrowing the money to meet the quarter's rent due July 1, 18-1, as its non-payment might work a forfeiture of the lease. The result of the conference was an application for leave to issue them, notice of which application, by the original order appointing the receivers, had to be given to the landord companies. It was then the 28th of September, within one day of the expiration of the ninely days since the rent had become due, and as there was no time to make the order returnable at Kingston, it was mande returnable the next day at the office of the receivers.

On the return of the order (September 29) there was a large attendance, so large that the office of the receivers would not accommodate them. By general consent the hearing was adjourned to a large from in the building of the Western Union, and counsel and parties assembled there. . . The application was vigorously resisted by Messrs, Field, sage and Gould, and addavits from them were read in opposition. The discussion became warm and Judge Westbrook said: If the Manhattan Company was not in the hands of receivers, it could, of course, issue certificates and pleage its property for their payment. As, however, such property was only leased, the holders of the securities could only take subordinate to the rights of the owners. If the rights of the Manhattan Company had become forfeited, there could be no security. Precisely what Manhattan could do if it was not in the hands of the crecivers Judge Westbrook said he would do. He would piedge althe property as against the andiord companies until the cornicates would understand that only the property was, the could not pedge the power of the Court to hold the property as against the andiord companies until the cornicates were paid; and that all this should be embedded in the order, so that the pircunsers of the c

hattan was piedged, and what that property was, the courts must determine.

All parties present were perfectly satisfied with this determination, and that night the order was perfected by Judge Dillon and Judge Westbrook, given to the reporters of the papers and published the next morning. It may be proper to state that whatever peculiarities the order contains were made necessary by the peculiar status of the property, and that the failure to raise the money upon the certificates became of no consequence, because, as has already been stated, the property was not surrendered, on account of the non-payment of the rent, and also occases, as will appear by the next state of certificates was released in a settlement, made between the companies.

Fourth-The week succeeding that during which, on Friday (October 21), Judge Westbrook read his opinion to counsel assembled in New-York, he was at Monticello holding the Sullivan County Circuit and Oyer and Terminer. On Tuesday of that week (October 25), a petition was presented from the Manhattan Company, the New-York Elevated Company and the Metropolitan Company, asking that the property should be restored to the Manhattan Company. The petition showed that the Manhattan Company is an been restored to solvency by a settlement made with its landlord companies—the New-York Elevated and the Metropolitan. By the settlement the Manhattan land released all claim to recover for the \$13,000,000 of stock, and the other two companies had released all back rent and had reduced the rental from ien per cent per year upon the capital stock of the lessor companies to six per cent. This was in substance the statement, and the perfecting of the settlement depended upon the taking of the property out of the hands of the receivers and restoring it to the Mashattan Com-

Seeing plainly that the effect of the new agreement was to make the company solvent, Juage Westbrook telegraphed Attorney-teneral Ward about it. Mr. Ward answered, if Judge Westbrook thought the new agreement was valid, and made danhattan solvent to act upon his judgment. Judge Westbrook signed the order surrendering the property and ending the receivership. The approval of his order involved only one question, and it was this: Could the directors of the lessor companies after the lesses and reduce the rent without the consent of stockhoders f. Upon this point, Judge Westbrook had no doubt, and held that the directors and ample power. In so nolsing, he held as Judge Lawrence has since held at special term, as the general term of the supreme Court for the first department, composed of Judges Davis, Engly and Danlels, has since held, and no Judge Statentord, then Circuit Judge of the Southern District of New-York, and now of the supreme Court of the United Sintes, also held.

for judgment in the action dismissing the complaint was made.

Sixth—At the request of all the counsel, and upon their written stipulation, and not upon his suggestion, while the Manmattan Company was in the bands of receivers, Judge Westbrook appointed F. L. Westbrook, of Kingston, N. Y., his second consin, referee to pass from time to time upon the receivers accounts. At the close of the receiversial, counsel and parties agreed to to the referee. The value of the services was agreed to by those who were to pay, and without any inquiry as to their reasonableness, the order was signed, the Judge supposing that emment counsel, representing every interest, were competent to protect the rights of their clients.

"NOTHING DONE IN A CORNER." Screnth-This completes the history of the Manhattan, and narrates every step of its progress. Nothing has been done in a corner. There have been no secret moet-ings in unusual places; when court was held elsewhere than in a regular court-room it was with the concurrence of and to oblige counsel among the most eminent in the State, they being present and watching their chents' interests. A consummation and chaing have been reached which satisfy every party to the action and the State. Not an order made has been appealed from, nor sought to be opened. If the action should not have been ended as it was-for Judge Westbrook understood that ending to be desired by ail—the State or any party can move to open the judgment and have the action restored. The property of no one has been taken, but a great property has been rescued from bankruptcy and destruction. Judges have sometimes been causired for depriving corporations of their property, but this is the first instance known to the law where compaint is made that junctical action has saved and not runed vast interests.

It simply behaviors and naming, as has been done herein, the persons who were present at the several hearings before Judge Westbrook, will enable your committee to verify the irrath of the foregoing statement and facilitate the investigation. than in a regular court-room it was with the concurrence

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18 .- In the United States Circuit Court to-day, before Judges Bond and Bryan, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Henry C. Dickerson and others, of Barnwell County, cifarged with conspiracy to intimidate United States witnesses. The Grand Jury is composed of thirteen Republicans and seven Democrats.

The Court then began the trial of Lucien L. Carrol,

Samuel E. Shaw and George H. Wilson, managers of election at the Mayesville Precinct, in Sumter County, charged with stuffing the ballot-box and interfering with the United States supervisor. The jury was organized, and consists of eleven Republicans and one Democrat. The District-Attorney did not find it necessary to use any of the challenges to which the prosecution is entitled, finding the new system of standing aside the jurors allowed by Judge Bond to be sufficient to secure such a jury as he desires. The Government then ex-amined ten witnesses, seven of whom were colored. The testimony showed that through a misunderstanding as to where the poll was to be located the United States supervisor did not reach the poil until three minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning. When he got there the after 6 o'clock in the morning. When he got there the voting had begun and several ballots had been deposited. The supervisor testified that he asked the managers to open the box so that he could see into it, but they informed him that the voting had begun and they could not again open the box, and that they had exhibited the box before the voting had begun and they could not again open the box, and that they had exhibited the box before the voting had begun. The election proceeded quietly all day, and when the box was opined and the votes were being counted, a bandle of ten Democratic tickets and two packages of Republican tickets, with two Republican tickets folded together in each, were found in the box. The managers counted one ticket out of each package and destroyed the others. The number of votes in the box exceeded the names on the poil list by 221, and the managers drew out the surplus ballots without seeing mem and then destroyed them. Of the ballots destroyed 147 were Republican and 74 were Democratic. The Government then closed the case for the prosecution.

The defence will open to-morrow morning, and will then examine their witnesses, if they think it necessary to put up any evidence at all.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE TRUSTRES.

HANOVER, N. H., April 18.—The adjourned meeting of the Beard of Trustees of Restricting Codege will be bound here to motion.

SHIPHERD'S EXAMINATION.

HE IS NOT IN A COMMUNICATIVE MOOD THY HE DESIRED TO SECURE THE ASSISTANCE OF WALKER BLAINE-THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNABLE TO SEE LEGAL DISTINCTIONS-MR.

EUSTER GROWS IMPATIENT. Washington, April 18 .- The examination of Jacob R. Shipherd was resumed this morning before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The chairman said hat William Henry Hurlbert, of New-York, would be exnmined Thursday morning. Questions were then asked Mr. Shipherd, all of which he declined to answer. Among

these questions were the following:
"Are any of the gentlemen named in your letter of June 2, 1881, to Mr. Hurlbut stockholders in the Peruvian Company ! Is either E. D. Morgan, William E. Dodge, Hugh McCulloch, Norvin Green, W. K. Garrison, A. Belmont or William H. Vanderbilt a stockholder or connected with your company ?"

Q.—Did you ever see Whitelaw Reid, and did you ever have any conversation with him on this subject ! A .- I state with pleasure that Mr. Reid and I have been equalntances, correspondents, and, I suppose, friends, for over seventeen years.

to Mr. Reid's not being aware that he had ever seen you you consider to be not true! A.—I am not responsible for the "awareness" of Mr. Reid. I only know that for seventeen years we have been acquaintances, I suppose friends, and certainly correspondents. I have a file of his letters. is ichters.

Q.—In this list you mention several newspaper men
esides Mr. Reid, and among them Joseph Medill. Is
te a stockholder in your company t A.—I decline to

ate.

Q.—You state as among the active attorneys of the chet interest, ex-Senator Boutwell, ex-Senator Cragin, New-Hampshire. Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire, and William E. Chandler. Are any of these gentlemen ockholders in the Peruvian Company I. A.—I. decline

refer to in your letter to Mr. Huribal of September 2-, 1881, as the "marked friends of the new President." A.—I will not.

Q.—Give the names of the directors of the Peruvian Company. A.—I beg to be excussed.

Q.—By whom was the unqualified assurance of "ample Governmental backing" given to your company? A.—I decline to state.

Q.—As your company a direct or indirect interest in the claim of J. C. Landreau? A.—I decline to state.

Q.—Are the Cochet and Landreau claims owned now by the same claimants? A.—I decline to state.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation or communication with Mr. Bilane since his letter of Docember 3, 1881? A.—I have not land the pleasure of meeting Mr. Bilane since that date, and I am not aware that any correspondence has passed between us.

Q.—Bid you ever have any communication with Mr. Trescott about the Peruvian Company? A.—I did.

Q.—State the conversation. A.—I think it was on November 18, the day on which I had an interview with President Arthur, somewhere about noon. I called at the State Department. I there met Mr. Trescott. Walker Blaine introduced him to me. We three chatted together for about three-quarters of an hour, Walker Blaine introducing the-conversation and leading it throughout. The conversation and enoparticular impression on my mind, because I considered to as merely casuat and entirely unofficial, and we surely did not undertake in any serious way to discuss the merits of any particular policy.

Shiphered's Purpose in Writing To Walker SHIPHERD'S PURPOSE IN WRITING TO WALKER

BLAINE. The chairman called the attention of the witness to his letter of August 9 to Walker Blaine, and asked the witness to state what his real purpose was in sending

that letter. The witness-My interviews with the Secretary of The witness—My interviews with the Secretary of State of July 25 and 26 made, among other impressions on my mind, this impression: That the Secretary of State was not a lawyer; that he had not that mind, that quality of wind, that anbit of mind which at the bar we recognize as precedently indical. At the same time I observed that he was disposed to discuss the purely legal aspects of this claim. He did not press them, but he shower a disposition to discuss them. I recognized the fact that so far as our interests were concerned, he sat substantially as judge. We had not submitted the claim to him, and yet the time hight come when his opinion upon the claim night be of supreme importance to us, and the drift of events was such as to urge us, perhaps rapidly, toward such a time. I had the same feeting of appreciansion as I should have had if I had seen before a court of judge-

such a time. I had the same feeling of apprehension as I should have had if I had seen before a court of judicature, on the bench of which Mr. Blaine sat. I said to myself: "This is likely to be disposed of on purely legal issues, and it is very chear to me that this gentiuman, sitting as judge, has not the culture toat fits him to act judicially on the cinim." Walker Blaine had been mentioned to me as being a very clear-headed and well-trained lawyer, abic to look at questions, if not from the judicial, from one legal, standpoint. It was further suggested to me that the relations between the Secretary and his son were such than a suggestion made in such a connection as that by the son would receive special consideration from the father. The son was there as Third Assistant Secretary of state of as Associate-Justice on the bench.

the same benea and and a training which would enable him to understand me absolutely.

Q.—Would you regard it as exactly proper to retain an Associate Justice on the benea to not as an attorney to instruct the third Justice † A.—I cannot understand why that question should be asked, because there is no intimation that I ever greamed of retaining the Third Assistant Secretary of state.

Q.—You maked

ant Secretary of state.

Q.—You desired to secure his services? A.—His judicial services. Fonly addressed him because he was all that he was—first of all, an Assistant Secretary, second, an attorney who could understand my talk, and third, I counted that I was fortunate that there

was also a personal relation.

Q.—Do you think that Walker Blaine, as an attor ney could have explained the matter better to the Secre aty than you could, as no attoracy f A.—I was, perhaps, so incredibly needest as to suppose that that might be true. WHAT SENATOR BLAIR INTERPRETED.

Q.—In your letter to Walker Blaine you speak of Senator Blair's aid to you in enabling you to interpret what you alone could not understand, and you say: "I am sure that you can supplement that aid." Please state to the committee what it was that Senator Blair inter-

the committee what it was that Senator Biair interpreted to you. A.—Senator Biair made statements to me as coursed. They were suggestions with reference to the habits of the Secretary's mind, as a mind. They were the results of such observations as, I take it, would only be gained by long and intimate acquaintance between the Senator and the Secretary.

Q.—Be kind enough to specify wind he said. A.—I cannot enter upon it, I think, without indeheacy. It was a frank, increserved statement, such as conicil scarcely be made with propriety except in a privilexed way.

Q.—Have you any objection to specifying just what you wanted Walker Blaine to interpret to his father and from his father to you! A.—My idea was this; to prepare a brief from the lawyer's standpoint precisely as I would prepare it for an experienced judge; then to take it to the Assistant Secretary, and to ask him to go through it and see whether the case so put would, in his judgment, do justice to my clients if submitted to the Secretary of State.

Q.—why coulon't Senator Blair do that just as well I A.—Because I thought that the Assistant Secretary of State, as the son of his father, would understand the watcher of his father, would understand the

State, as the son or his father, would understand the workings of his father's mind better than the Senator. Q.—What peculiar obliquity was there in the Secretary's Q.—What poculiar obliquity was there in the Senator, 's mind that was to be overcome? A.—It was not obliquity; it was simply a lack of culture—a lack of legal culture.

mind that was to be overcome? A.—It was not only quity; it was simply a lack of culture—a lack of legal culture.

Q.—A kind of legal stupidity? A.—Not at all.

Q.—What was it? A.—A lack of that special culture in dealing with questions of law that is acquired only in legal study. I understood the Secretary to be deficient in that, precisely as are might be deficient in the knowledge of the German, the Spanish, the Sanserit, or any other language which he had not studied.

Mr. Beimont—Could not the Secretary have consulted the Attorney-General on the claim? A.—I should certainly suppose he could.

Q.—You never heard that he did? A.—There never was any suggestion of that kind. One of the special reasons which led me to seek the Third Assistant Secretary was that tone in the Secretary's conferences throughout which led me to believe that he would not seek any legal advice on the subject. I understood most emponatically from the tone and drift of his talk from beginning to end, that he alone proposed to dispose of this whole matter, and I said to myself, "Heaven save us if the legal issues that are involved here are to be disposed of by a gentleman who shows such an absolute lack of legal knowledge as the Secretary of State shows."

The chairman—Was it that which induced you to write this: "My conferences with the Secretary of State gave me the largest satisfaction"! A.—My conferences with the Secretary of State did give me the largest satisfaction, taken as a whole.

THE SECRETARY'S FAILURE TO COMPREHEND. Q.-Can you specify anything which the Secretary failed to comprehend in these interviews ? A.-I have specified several times in regard to the non-assignability there was a difference between buying property and buying a chose; but he was apparently utterly unable to see any distinction. of a chose in action. I attempted to make him see that buying a chose; but he was apparently utterly dimaste to see any distinction.

Q.—Wha not your idea by flattery, or any other suggestion, to get Warker Biaine enlister: in your interest? A.—I have endeavored to state as fully as I know how to put it in language all my purposes, motives and desires as seeking the aid of Warker Biaine. I can only understand the question to be a further probe with a view of bringing on what it does not phrase—substantially this: Was it not my purpose to secure more aid from Warker Blaine than in the circumstances I had any right to secure?

Walker Blaine than in the circumstances I had any right to secure?

Q—Well, answer that question? A.—If I had any such motive, desire, intent, it has interfyescaped my consciousness. I never knew that I had any intention or desire to secure any improper and from Walker Blaine, or any other aid than such as I thought It was eminently proper that he should render in the premises.

Q—Do you not think that that communication was sungest to a critism which probably prompted the message sent to you through Mr. Blair that the secretary did not what to have you communicate with those about him in reference to this cinim? A.—Nothing of the kind. When the suggestion was brought to me that the secretary wished me to communicate with him exclusively it was menioned that the reason for that was the inot that in his absence his First Assistant, who was acting as secretary of State, and noted on a matter which had brought the Secretary into great embarrassment.

Q—You stated in your testimony in regard to William to state them fully. What did you mean by that? A—I state them fully. What did you mean by that? A—I state them fully. What did you mean by that? A—I state them fully. What did you mean by that? A—I state them fully. What did you mean by that? A—I state them fully.

ered, and that the retainer was nover tendered are the facile that I reserved.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Mr. Chandler in Washington about your company! A.—I had.

Q.—State the conversation or communication that you had with him. A.—I beg to be excused.

Q.—What was its date! A.—Sometime in October or November last.

Mr. Denster—What is the leading New-York journal with which you say in one of your letters you propose to enter into negotiations to publish matters relating to the Peruvian Company! A.—I decline to state.

MR. DEUSTER TIRED OF SHIPHERD.

Mr. Deuster-I desire to state my reason for declining to put any further questions to this quondam witness. We entered into an investigation under a resolution of We entered into an investigation under a resolution of the House as to certain papers missing from the Department of State. In pursuance thereof we have had this witness before us for several weeks, during all of which time he has evaded every question tending to facilitate an honest inquiry into any action properly a subject for our information or that of the public. He has failed to submit to us documentary evidence of the legality of the claim for which Governmental ald in its recognition by foreign Governments was sought, and he failed to inform us even of the names of the persons composing the claimants constituting his company. In my opinion no person at the head of any industrial enterprise in whose behalf the interference of the National Government is asked can have any occasion for envanipping in profound secreety the names of these citizens most directly interested, if it is an organization created for honest objects and purposes. From the correspondence, so far as it has been published, and from the facts elicited here. I can perceive of no impropriety as having occarred or to which the papers in question can have reference, save the improprieties committed, by the president of the Peruvian Company in beeking to involve the Government in diplomatic difficulties in behalf of a fantastic and ephemeral claim and of unknown claimants, and in attempting for the same purpose improperly to influence a United States Minister. I therefore move that the witness be dismissed for the present.

The chairman—There is, perhaps, a misapprehension The chairman—There is, perhaps, a misapprehension on the part of the public, and there may be on the part of Mr. Deusster himself, as to the mode determined upon for the conduct of this investigation. It is the purpose of the committee, as I understand it, to assert its rights fully, based on its jurisdiction and with due deliberation and respect for the rights of all. The witness will not be discharged to-day, but his examination will be suspended for the present. All these questions will be carefully scanned and closely compared with the scope of the resolution and with the jurisdiction of the committee. Their materiality will be carefully weighed, and wasen, in the judsment of the committee, a question is proper and material and within the scope of the committee's jurisdiction, then (without any boast or threat) every power vested in the committee and in the House will be properly exercised.

In response to a question by Mr. Lord, the witness said his object in securing Walker Blaine's aid was to influence the instructions to be given to Minister Hurlout at Peru with reference to the affairs of the Peruvian Company.

This closed the examination of the witness for the

Company.

This closed the examination of the witness for the present and he was informed that his presence would not be required again before the close of next week. The committee then adjourned until Thursday morning.

RESULTS OF STRIKES.

Few of the striking trackmen on the Hudson River branch of the New-York Central Railroad have returned to work. They my that they will not accept the compromise offered by the company of \$1 35 a day The trackmen on the New-York and Harlem road are Probably 150 cartmen are now on strike, and the

trouble is becoming more widespread every day. Three or four large firms have agreed to pay the increase of 50 cents a day, but others refuse to do so; and they say that that they will have earts of their own made rather than yield to the demands of the men.

The demand which the Belgian pavers made of the contractors yesterday for an increase to \$4 a day was almost entirely successful, and few of the men were forced to strike. The painters' strike has ended with complete success for the men. Their demand for \$3.50 a day has been granted in almost every instance. The plumbers are preparing for a strike, which they will make on Monday, unless higher wages are given them.

The Journeymen harnes-makers of Newark have resolved to demand on increase of 15 per cent in their wages on the first Monday in May. The smelters employed in the New-Jersey Zinc Works at Newark, who struck for 20 per cent increase last week, have been granted their demand by the firm. or four large firms have agreed to pay the increase of 50

PRIEST AND MONEY MISSING.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 18 .- Considerable excitement is caused here by the disappearance of the Rev. Daniel S. Healey, pastor of St. Patricks Roman Catholic Church, who has had charge of a large amount of money used as a building fund. Derogatory reports have been circulated affecting the character of Mr Healey, but nothing definite is as yet known. It is re-ported that his successor has been appointed by the

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

States to-day:

No-284—The City of New-Orleans agt, John A. Morris and others—Argument concluded,

No. 845—The State of Louisiana ex rel. John Elliott and others agt. Alien Jumel, Anditor, and others: No. 2 (original)—The state of New-Yinanpshire agt. the State of Louisiana and others: No. 6 (original)—The State of New-York agt. the State of Louisiana and others; and No. 850—John Elliott and others agt. Louis A. Weitz, Governor, and others—Argu-Adjourned until to morrow,

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 18 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day-present, the Hon. Charles Andrews, C. J., and associates—the following decisions were handed down: Salter agt. Shepard; Latham agt. Bovel—Judgment affirmed

with costs.

Barcus agt. Stover—Indement of General Term and decree of Surrogate reversed, and case remitted to Surrogate to proceed in accordance with opinion, with costs to appellants, to be paid out of the estalemore agt. Hyde—Orders of General and Special Term reversed, and motion for mandamus denied. Remey agt. Eoberts: Squire agt. Villard (No. 1)—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Tompkins agt. Smith; Squire agt. Villard (No. 2)—Order Tompkins agt. dismission act. Smith; Squire agt. Villard (No. 2)—Order Tompkins act. Smith; Squire agt. Villard (No. 2)—Order affirmed with costs. New York State Monitor Milk Pau Company agt. Reminston Agricultura: Works—Order of General Term reversed, and order of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Deprimand agt. Chamberiain—Motion for reargument deficient of the Company of th

Motion to put cause on preferred calendar defined without coals.
Farrar agt. McCue—Motion to put cause on preferred calendar granted to be submitted.
The following business was transacted: No5. 103 and 104.
Joseph K. Riggs, executor, etc., appellant, agt. Samuel W. Greg, administrator, etc., respondent, Agrament concluded. No. 45. Elmira Coffin, administrativa, etc., respondent, agt. the president, etc., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant—Argued.
No. 141—Russel: B. Biddlecomb, appellant, agt. Plny Newton and others. Supervisors, etc., respondent—Argued. Day calendar for Wednesday, April 19: Nos. 275, 142, 123, 147, 37, 139, 140, 281.

COURT CALENDARS-APRIL 19.

1895, 1151, 322, 1074, 1384, 1299, 865, 902, 2746, 6794, 862, 1724 98, 943, 243, Pair II—Held by Sedgwick, C. J.—Nos. 507, 469, 880, Pair II—Held by Sedgwick, C. J.—Nos. 507, 469, 880, 868, 933, 365, 926, 82, 531, 928, 194, 1031, 825, 302, 351, 257, S68, 913, 369, 920, 32, 331, 925, 194, 1031, 620, 302, 331, 205, 808, 874

PART III.—Held by ATROUX, J.—Nos. 1001, 1003, 995, 953, 961, 1012, 1015, 906.

GOMMON PLRASS—SPECIAL TRRM—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Calendar called at 11 a. m.—No. 5.

Calendar called at 11 a. m.—No. 5.

Calendar Called at 12 a. m.—No. 5.

115, 1157, 341, 1427, 1428, 1366, 1387, 1589, 1257, 1389, 1251, 1381, 1281, 1428, 1366, 1387, 1589, 1257, 1381, 226, 1414, 1246, 1422, 427, 1605, 1779, 1431, 1628, 1422, 1271, 1481, 1486, 1422, 427, 1604, 1779, 1431, 1628, 1422, 1271, 1481, 1484, 1424, 449, 1715, 1486, 1844, 1984, 1837, 1972, 1961, 1774, 1661, 1963, 1808.

COMMON PLRASS—EQUITY TREM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—COMMON PLRASS—EQUITY TREM—Held by Van Brunt, J.— 1041, 1966, 1908. COMMON PLEAS-EQUITY TREM-Held by Van Brunt, J.-Nos. 13, 17, 22, 28, 57, 41, 42, 7, 15, 19, 31, 16, 23, 24,

tielp Wanted.

A.T. STEWART & CO. WANT EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for their VARIOUS RETAIL DAPARTMENTS. APPLY AT MANAGER'S OFFICE,

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ager's office, 10th-st. and Broadway.
Between 8 and 9 a. m,